

WEATHER IN ARIZONA: ARIZONA, June 2.—Cooler tonight in the north and central part of state; warmer Saturday.

WAS OPERATED ON—DETROIT, June 2.—Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion was operated on for apendicitis and is recovering.

BRANDEIS TAKES OATH SOON: WASHINGTON, June 2.—Brandeis, the first Jew to be elevated to the supreme court bench, will probably be sworn in June 12.

HUGHES HAS NO REPRESENTATIVE—WASHINGTON, June 2.—Hughes was asked if Hitchcock was representing him. He stated through his secretary that it was "perfectly well understood that Hughes has no representative."

BRIDGE COLLAPSES WITH TRAIN: PACKARD, Iowa, June 2.—Two women were killed and ten injured in the collapsing of the Coldwater Creek bridge under a Rock Island passenger train. Seven are missing; they are believed to have been drowned.

BLEW TRAIN OFF TRACK: BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 2.—A tornado blew the Chicago and St. Louis Wabash fast mail train clear off the track today in a deep cut; however, said deep cut prevent the train overturning. Nineteen were injured—one fatally.

KITCHENER AND STAFF FACE COMMITTEE. LONDON, June 2.—Kitchener with his staff faced two hundred members of the House of Commons in a committee room to answer questions requiring the war, following complaints by some of the members. There was no opportunity to question him.

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British And German Battle Fleets Struggle In the North Sea

THE NEW YORK PRESS AND COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Within forty-eight hours, beginning May 20, notable editorials appeared in the New York Newspapers, bearing on the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the republican nomination, for the newspapers, the New York Globe, had been friendly to the Colonel. But all united in commending his Detroit speech. Even the New York Herald declared that it "was an admirable appeal for straight-out Americanism." And the Herald added, "Petty must be the viewpoint of the man who insists upon seeing in that Detroit address anything selfish, any effort to promote anybody's candidacy."

The New York Times, under the caption "Political Memories are Short," points out the folly of attempting to harmonize a party by the nomination of a candidate of unknown views on the issues which divide it. Though the name of Mr. Justice Hughes is not mentioned by the Times there was evidently in the mind of the writer a comparison between him in the present situation and Alton B. Parker who was nominated by the Democrats in 1904. The democratic party was then looking for a man who had not offended anybody by his views. Says the Times, "The only way to get such a candidate was to find a man who had not expressed any. Where, outside the grave, could such a man be found. Why, on the bench." Parker was nominated and then he was forced to express opinions that alienated half his party. An expression of contrary views would have alienated the other half. Parker at the time of his nomination was the worst beaten candidate in the history of his party.

The New York Sun has always been anti-Roosevelt, though for the last quarter of a century, of strong republican tendencies. But writing on May 22 of the Detroit speech, the Sun says: "Once again the veering weathercock of national politics points in the direction of Theodore Roosevelt. Who can wonder? The frank courage and patriotic wisdom of his great Detroit speech put to shame the hesitations and reticences of his competitors." It was a declaration on the one great question of the hour. In a breath the wavering and dumb tribes of Burtons and Fairbankses and Cumminses who either stand nowhere or do not dare say where they stand, begin to look like impossibilities.

If the people knew, stands the Sun, where Justice Hughes stands they might turn to him rather than to Colonel Roosevelt. But they do not know. "And," asks the Sun, "can the people

be reasonably asked to pick a president in the dark?" In conclusion the Sun says: "The new strength which Colonel Roosevelt exhibits today is, as between him and Justice Hughes, almost altogether the outcome of the latter's persistent shyness in revealing his opinions, and if in the long run the colonel becomes the republican nominee and the next president, the future historian will have small difficulty in figuring out the reason for his victory."

The New York Globe inquires how stubborn is the determination of the New York delegates to the Chicago convention to misrepresent their constituents. "For neither Mr. Root or Mr. Hughes," says the Globe, "is there much support outside of the hardshell leadership of the party." It thinks that the late preparedness parade in New York should be "a sufficient demonstration of the trend of public opinion." The Globe recalls 1912 when the New York leaders and delegation savagely opposed Colonel Roosevelt. Yet in the election, in New York City alone, he led Mr. Taft by 62,000 votes in spite of the strong Republican organization behind the latter, and Colonel Roosevelt with only a hastily improvised organization. It is plain that the Republicans of New York preferred Roosevelt then. "It is impossible to judge," says the Globe "how great is the preponderance in his favor now when thousands of former Taft supporters are behind his candidacy." Colonel Roosevelt, declares the Globe, can carry New York and it is a matter of grave doubt whether any other Republican candidate can. "And," observes the Globe, "the Republican hope of electing a president is not stronger than the hope of carrying New York."

Of the Detroit speech the Brooklyn Eagle says: "If his enemies seek to depreciate it as intended for campaign purposes, the obvious retort of thoughtful people and impartial readers must be that no better or more inspiring platform could possibly be constructed. * * * It was a sincere, dignified, logical and tremendously forceful presentation of a doctrine which must command the adherence of every American worthy of the honor and dignity of citizenship in the republic."

The New York World esteems Colonel Roosevelt as the least worthy of all those whose names will be brought before the Chicago convention. Its editorial and news columns reek with bitterness toward him. It holds him as the weakest of all candidates. But we have the answer to all that. The World is the most enthusiastic advocate of President Wilson. It has been of all the great journals of this country, the thickest and thinnest supporter of every administration policy, always blind or silent as to administration weakness and blunders, and it knows full well that Roosevelt if nominated by the Republicans is the one man,

(Associated Press)
BERLIN, June 2.—The admiralty announces that the German high-seas fleet encountered the British fleet Wednesday, destroying the large British battleship War-spire, battlecruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, and two armored cruisers.

They also sunk a small cruiser, several destroyers and torpedo boats.

The admiralty states that a torpedo hit the British battleship Marlborough, which is confirmed by rescued prisoners. Several German ships rescued parts of the crews of the sunken British vessels, including two men from the Indefatigable, her only survivors.

The Germans lost the cruiser Wiesbaden by gunfire, and the Pommern, which was torpedoed. The fate of the Frauenloben and several torpedo boats is as yet unknown. A large number of British battleships were damaged by gunfire and torpedo boat attacks.

The battle began on Wednesday afternoon and continued throughout the night, in the northeastern section of the North Sea.

DANIELS TELLS OF NEED OF INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

(Associated Press)
ANNAPOLIS, June 2.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today welcomed the naval academy's graduating class into the navy. He advised them to specialize in some branch of the service.

"The pathos of lives sacrificed because of unreadiness," said Secretary Daniels, "is the saddest lesson taught by the European war. This is the lesson which has awakened the Americans to the need of training men in industrial preparedness, which must accompany the navy's building and training of men."

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who, running on a straight from the shoulder platform of Americanism, can defeat Wilson.

British Admit Losses
(Associated Press)
LONDON, June 2.—The British admiralty today announced that the British battlecruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, and the cruisers Defense and Black Prince were sunk, and Warrior was disabled in a battle with German ships in the North Sea.

The number of German warships sunk and the other German loss is described as "serious."

Five British destroyers—Tipperary, Turbulent, Hawk, Fortune and Ardent—were lost in the engagement. Six others are missing.

The battle occurred off Jutland coast. The German fleet avoided the main British sea forces and returned to its port badly damaged. Two German battlecruisers were sunk and two light cruisers were disabled—probably sunk later.

Apparently this was the greatest naval battle in history; however, the mastery of the sea has not yet been determined, for the losses, although serious, will not impair either fleet vitally. The losses for both sides were heavy. The loss of life was great. The Germans reported that only two lives were saved from the Indefatigable, which carried over 900 men; the other sunken warships were similarly manned.

EXPERT ENGINEERS EXAMINE THE PROJECT

Dr. Robert Fletcher, director of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering of Dartmouth College, and Assistant Director Charles Arthur Holden, reached Yuma last night and today were the special guests of Project Manager Lawson. The two distinguished visitors rank among the highest civil engineers of the United States. They made this a special trip to Yuma to make a personal examination of the engineering problems that have been and are yet to be solved on the Yuma project.

It is not necessary to say that they were charmed with all they saw.

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EXAMINER STAFF WRITER AWARDS PRIZES TO INDIAN SCHOOL PUPILS

(By B. F. Fly)

Did you ever have the pleasure of visiting the Fort Yuma Indian school and examine the various industrial exhibits that have been made by the little Indian boys and girls of that institution?

Well, if you haven't, you have missed a treat.

Superintendent Odle invited me to the school last night and, to my surprise, after I got there, I found that Mrs. Lavender, Miss Waite and myself had been selected to act as awarding judges of the various articles on exhibition. The only other persons present were Mr. Odle and wife, their two pretty little daughters and Mrs. Lavender's little six-year-old boy.

The awarding was to be done without any fuss or feathers, without any hand-clapping or playing to the grandstand. It was purely a business matter, for upon our verdict depended the distribution of something like \$100 in cash among the children who had entered into the competition.

We first started in on judging two large frosted cakes, and, of course, we had to sample them. Say! But it makes my mouth water to think of them; they were so good. It was nip and tuck, and then tuck and nip, until we began voting, each writing the name who in our respective opinion was entitled to first prize—\$3. Two of us voted for Ruth Millard and one for Helen Snow, the former winning the three dollars and the latter taking second prize with one dollar and a half for her premium.

At no time did either judge know who the other judges were voting for—as it was all done by secret ballot. In nearly every instance, except the cake, all of us agreed on both first and second—there being but two prizes offered.

I really enjoyed the honor bestowed on me, for it gave me a better insight into what the Yuma Indians are doing than I could have obtained in any other way, and I was astonished beyond measure to see what splendid work those little children are doing in the line of preparedness for their future station in life's great battle. It convinced me more thoroughly than I was ever before convinced that the government is doing a great work for its wards, and the day is fast approaching when every school in America will be teaching its pupils what Uncle Sam has already seen the wisdom of teaching the Indian children.

I venture the assertion that there isn't a public school in Arizona, California, or, for that matter, in any other state in the Union that is teaching its children how to perform every class of work necessary to make good housewives of the girls and good workmen or mechanics of the boys. That's what Mr. Odle and his able corps of

teachers are doing with the Yuma Indian children. The walls of the classroom where we did the judging were almost covered with drawings and samples of penmanship and letter writing. Among the latter I copied the following:

"Yuma, Ariz., April 25, 1916.
"Mr. Loson L. Odle,
"Yuma, Arizona.

"Dear Sir:

"I am going to write a letter to you. I think the school is better this year and I had a good time every Sunday. The boys are running around the houses. Some times you see the boys going by. I think all the boys are doing fine. Some boys have run away. The boys that always run away. The boys that run away and come back and go to school—they do not know anything. Some times I do not know anything, too.

"Very truly yours,
"HENRY LEVI."

Now, I call that a pretty clever letter for a little Indian boy but ten years old, composed wholly by himself and sent to Mr. Odle without solicitation. If he keeps up that lick he is apt to be chief of his tribe in later years, or make a good chief of police.

Here is a list of the first and second prize winners:

Cake: Ruth Millard and Helen Snow.

Chairmaking: Peter Escalanti and Harold Cooper.

Tablemaking: Harold Cooper and Peter Escalanti.

Halter making: James Hills and Lewis Waters.

Laundry work: Harriette Alexander and Jennie Hawthorne.

Dressmaking: Jennie Hawthorne and Ruth Millard.

Apron making: Charlotte Olip and Rosalie Parker.

Handkerchief making: Charlotte Olip and Rosalie Parker.

Lunch cloth: Virginia Jeages and Helen Snow.

Sewing apron: Henriette Alexander, first and second.

Saw-buck: Sam Smith.

Blackboard frame: Arthur White.

Each of these articles were as well made as though they had come fresh from one of the local stores. Indeed the work was wonderful when it is considered that most of it was done by third and fourth grade pupils, and none of them over fifteen years of age, and some of them little tots of the first grade. Mr. Odle certainly has every reason to be proud of both pupils and teachers.

It appears to us that those Atlanta officers who are so lucky in locating bootleggers are rarely smart enough to locate the hip-pocketers.—Houston Post.

Gen. Pershing sends word that his troopers have all the candy they need. But how about chewing gum and salted almonds?—Galveston News.